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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS IN AUGUST

SEASONAL TRENDS STIMULATE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS

There were 6,800 jobs added to South Carolina's nonagricultural employment count in August. The number of nonfarm jobs reached 1,345,800, the highest level of employment ever recorded. Seasonal employment gains in both the private and public sectors were responsible for this growth. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 44,700.

PRIVATE SECTOR PAYROLL RECORDS SHARP GAINS

The job count in the private sector rose 5,300 to 1,105,100, reflecting a gain of 32,200 employees from the same period a year ago. Manufacturing saw the greatest advance with the addition of 3,400 workers, bringing its work force count to 362,500. Persons returning from layoffs and unpaid vacations pushed both hard- and soft-good employment up 1,800 and 1,600, respectively. Within the durable-good sector, only lumber and wood products (-200) experienced any negative movement. Nondurable-good employment accelerated to 241,400 as a result of moderate-to-large job upturns throughout the sector. Paper and allied products were the only industry group to report a downtown in the soft-good sector. A 900 increase occurred in textile mill products during August, as separated workers returned to their jobs.

(Continued on page 3)

INDEX OF TABLES IN THIS MONTH'S ISSUE

Table Number	Title	Page(s)
1	Civilian Labor Force Summary	4
2	Summary of Monthly Earnings of Manufacturing Workers	8
3	Summary of Overtime Hours of Manufacturing Workers	9
4	Productivity Index Summary	10
5	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	12, 13
6	Wage and Salary Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina	14, 15
7	Seasonally Adjusted Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina by Industry	16, 17
8	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	18
9	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in the Charleston, Rock Hill, Anderson, and Florence Metropolitan Statistical Areas by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	19
10	Female Employment in South Carolina by Major Industry Division and Selected Industry Group	20
11	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing in South Carolina	21
12	Estimated Number of Production Workers and Average Earnings and Hours in Manufacturing Industries for Columbia and Greenville-Spartanburg Metropolitan Statistical Areas	22
13	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment for Counties in South Carolina	23
14	Labor Force and Unemployment by County	24
15	Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for Selected Cities in South Carolina	25

(Continued from front page)

Trade employment continued an upward climb of 1,900 to reach an all-time high of 303,300 over the month. The advance was due to seasonal hiring which occurred in the retail sector. The number of jobs in wholesale trade was unchanged from 57,300 in July.

Finance, insurance, and real estate saw an advance of 500 employees to reach an all-time high employment level of 60,500. Elsewhere, negative trends were noted in the private sector ranging from losses of 200 in both services, and transportation and public utilities to 100 in construction.

PUBLIC SECTOR REFLECTS SEASONAL ADVANCES

The public sector gained 1,500 employees in August, bringing the total to 240,700. Faculty members returning to their duties for a new school term accounted for the increase. The state and local sectors saw employment growth of 1,000 and 600, respectively. Federal workers were virtually unaffected by school activity as federal government employment experienced a drop of 100.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT RISES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's nonfarm wage and salary female employment, at 611,700, gained 3,200 during August. Both the private and public sectors reported substantial increases over the month.

In the private sector, the number of jobs occupied by women in manufacturing industries was up 1,500 in August. Durable goods added 900 positions, while nondurables grew 600. Of significance within nondurables, textile mill products registered an upturn of 700 jobs. Positive movement was also experienced in wholesale and retail trade (+1,100). Retail trade was responsible for 91% of the trade growth. Construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged from July to August. On the negative side, employers of services, and transportation and public utilities industries removed 400 and 100 women from their payrolls, respectively.

Female employment in the government sector, gaining 1,100, stood at 132,000. The return of 1,400 women to state and local educational jobs produced the positive movement in government. Federal government remained constant over the month of August.

In comparison with year-ago levels, female employment in South Carolina rose 20,700. Five of the seven major industry divisions reported growth since August, 1985. Services (+7,400) experienced the largest yearly expansion, followed closely by wholesale and retail trade (+6,600). On the downside were manufacturing (-300), and transportation and public utilities (-100).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS TO SIX-YEAR LOW

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell to 5.9% in August, the lowest figure in over six years. This rate represented 98,200 jobless individuals, a drop of 12,500 from the July level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed to the recall of workers on temporary layoff in July, a reduction in the number of summer jobseekers, and seasonal increases in trade and the education sector of government. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 6.8% in August.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
August, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,662,100	1,642,000	1,588,400	1,651,200	1,623,800	1,577,500
Total Employment	1,563,900	1,531,300	1,482,400	1,551,200	1,518,800	1,469,700
Total Unemployment	98,200	110,700	106,000	100,000	105,000	107,800
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	227,100	223,040	211,090	227,510	224,210	214,820
Total Employment	216,480	211,400	201,930	218,870	214,780	207,320
Total Unemployment	10,620	11,640	9,160	8,640	9,430	7,500
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.5

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	324,940	320,530	309,760
Total Employment	309,300	301,700	291,280
Total Unemployment	15,640	18,830	18,480
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.9	6.0

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	119,470	120,303	116,679	118,182	118,072	115,343
Total Employment	111,515	111,832	108,628	110,155	109,882	107,210
Total Unemployment	7,955	8,471	8,051	8,027	8,190	8,133
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment in the Charleston area gained 400 to a level of 180,700 in August. Minute upturns throughout the private sector resulted in this increase. Good weather conditions pushed construction employment up 200 workers. Manufacturing, at 20,100, added 100 jobs over the month. Durable goods saw a 200 increase, while nondurable goods dropped 100 employees. Retail trade was totally responsible for the 100 job expansion in the trade industry. Showing no change in employment in August were finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and transportation and public utilities. Government employment was unchanged at 48,800 in August, as a result of offsetting trends in state and local government. The federal government job count remained steady at 19,500 between July and August. Overall nonfarm employment gained 5,600 from the figure recorded one year earlier.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Jobs in the Columbia area rose 1,400 to reach 210,400 in August. The private sector netted an 1,100 increase over the month. Three of the six major industries saw increases of 300 workers each: construction; trade; and finance, insurance, and real estate. In the trade industry, retail trade expanded payrolls by 400 workers, while wholesale trade dropped 100. Due to recalls from layoffs, employers in the manufacturing industry added 200 workers over the month. Both durable and nondurable goods reported similar gains of 100 to bring the manufacturing total to 27,800 in August. Transportation and public utilities, and services saw no change over the month. Total government, at 54,800, increased 300 in August. State government was up 100 workers, and local government, 200. Federal government remained unchanged at 8,200. When compared to year-ago levels, nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 3,200.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm wage and salary jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose 2,000 to a level of 288,500 in August. Both the private and public sectors reported similar gains over the month. With the exception of finance, insurance, and real estate (-200), all major divisions in the private sector showed positive movement or remained constant from July to August. The manufacturing industry realized the largest over-the-month upturn with the addition of 700 workers. Both durable and nondurable goods responded to increased business activity to edge up 500 and 200, respectively. Employers in the trade industry, more specifically retail trade, added 500 employees to their payrolls. Employment in construction, services, and transportation and public utilities was unchanged from July to August. In the public sector, state government gained 700, while local government was up 400. The hiring of faculty personnel for the beginning of the school year was largely responsible for the additions. On the negative side, federal government lost 100 positions from one month earlier. Overall, nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 5,100 above the July, 1985 level of 283,400.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell to 6.8% of the labor force in August . . . the lowest rate since January, 1986. Nonfarm employment rose 202,000 last month. If workers on strike were counted, the August increase would have amounted to 242,000. Of significance, manufacturing employment gained 19,000 after falling for six months. Overall, good-producing employment added 62,000, with construction workers up 55,000 and mining jobs down 12,000. Within mining, the oil and gas drilling industry lost 9,000 employees. Since December, 1985, the oil and gas extraction industry declined 130,000, or 25% of its jobs. In the service-producing sector, employment was up 140,000. Retail trade, which had been showing solid gains, did not have a significant job rise; however, the wholesale trade and the finance industries increased during the month.

The average workweek for U.S. nonfarm workers was up 0.1 hour to 34.8, while average hourly earnings increased $.04 to $8.76.

Retail sales climbed 0.8% in August . . . This was the largest upturn since a 0.9% gain in April and was the fifth consecutive monthly advance. However, excluding a 3.2% rise in auto sales, retail sales were unchanged last month. September sales should show further strength in autos, reflecting the extremely low-rate financing programs. Besides autos, there was some strength in sales of building materials, which grew 0.2% and in department store sales, up 0.7%. Sales of food stores were down 0.1%, while furniture purchases dropped 0.4%. Gasoline station sales, declining 1.8%, continued downward. Overall, sales of durable goods rose 1.8% in August, and nondurable goods increased 0.1% for the same period.

Producer prices were up 0.3% in August . . . The rise included a 1.3% upturn for food, reflecting reduced poultry supplies caused by the drought in the Southeast. Prices of eggs, pork, and processed poultry all rose more than 11.0%, while beef and veal prices gained 5.8%. Prices of fresh fruit fell 19.4%. Energy prices, which have been largely responsible for the sharp drop in producer-price inflation this year, were down 1.5% in August after declining 11.9% in July. However, fuel oil prices soared 15.2%. Excluding food and energy, which tend to move erratically from month to month, prices gained 0.1% last month.

Consumer spending surged 1.1% in August . . . the biggest increase since the 1.9% rise in December, 1985. However, much of the upturn was accounted for by car sales, which were aided by cut-rate financing programs. Consumer spending is expected to slow down, as incentive-driven sales are borrowing from future periods.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Personal income rose 0.4% last month . . . but, the gain was distorted by several unusual factors. There was a large upswing in Social Security payments in July resulting from a recalculation of benefits for recent retirees, a rise in farm subsidy payments in August after a drop in July, and a strike in June at American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Excluding these factors, income increased 0.5% in August and 0.2% in July. Wage and salary income grew a solid 0.6% last month, with manufacturing wages up 0.7%. The growth in factory wages stemmed mainly from higher average weekly hours.

Starts of new homes during August advanced a slight 0.4% . . . following a relatively sluggish pace the prior month. The only strong showing in homebuilding occurred in single-family dwellings, where starts were up 3.0%. Apartment starts, often an unstable indicator, dropped 4.3% during the month. This large decline was due to high vacancy rates and overbuilding in some areas. In the Northeast last month, builders began work on new houses at a 17.7% faster rate than in July. Other areas showing improvement were the West (+2.3%) and the South (+0.3%). On the downside was the Midwest, where starts were down 15.9% due to the farm slump.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Recent rains continued to relieve many drought-stricken crops in South Carolina. However, some field activities were slowed due to the scattered showers. The soybean crop continued to improve after the rain and had 65% of its crop in fair condition. But, the condition of the corn crop was poor, and the tobacco harvest was reported to be in fair condition. Rain was a welcomed site to most crops, but the cotton crop was hurt considerably by the showers which damaged the bolls that had already opened. Unless dry weather conditions arrive soon, the condition of the cotton crop will worsen. South Carolina apples were fair to good and their quality also good even though they are reportedly smaller than usual.

During the period of July 16, 1986 - August 15, 1986, there were 5,900 migrant and seasonal farmworkers working in South Carolina. The majority of these workers (3,750) were interstate workers from North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, and Texas.

HOURLY EARNINGS EXPERIENCE MODERATE GAINS IN AUGUST

Average hourly earnings for the state's factory workers reported an increase of $0.04 to $7.99 in August. Hourly earnings were up an average of $0.38 over the year-ago figure of $7.61.

Both the durable- and nondurable-good industries experienced moderate advances. The nondurable-good sector saw a rise of $0.05 to $7.91 over the month. Within nondurables, advances were seen in the majority of its components, except food and kindred products (-$0.06), and paper and allied products (-$0.01). Average hourly earnings in durable goods rose $0.02 to $8.14, responding to more overtime worked with premium pay.

Nationally, a $0.05 decrease was noted in average hourly earnings with both durables and nondurables experiencing similar losses.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
August, 1986

	South Carolina			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.99	$ 7.95	$ 7.62	$ 7.86	$ 7.78	$ 7.61
Average Weekly Earnings	$328.39	$321.98	$311.66	$319.12	$308.87	$308.97
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 99.94	$ 98.16	$ 96.34	$ 97.12	$ 94.17	$ 95.51

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA			United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.80	$ 7.72	$ 7.38	$ 9.68	$ 9.73	$ 9.49
Average Weekly Earnings	$322.14	$313.43	$304.06	$393.98	$391.15	$384.35
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 98.03	$ 95.56	$ 93.99	$119.90	$119.25	$118.81

OVERTIME HOURS EXPAND

Average overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.4 hour to 3.9 in August. Contract completions in both durables and nondurables caused the increase. Durable goods gained 0.5 hour while nondurable goods gained 0.4 hour. The August premium hours' level at 3.9 was 0.4 hour less than the previous year.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

August, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.5	4.3
Durable Goods	3.8	3.3	4.1
Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.6	4.4

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK RISES IN AUGUST

South Carolina's average manufacturing production workweek showed a moderate increase of 0.6 to 41.1 during August. This upturn was attributed to longer scheduled workweeks and more premium hours. The most notable change in average weekly hours occurred in durable goods with an 0.8 hour upswing. Within durables, all industry groups saw advances, except lumber and wood products. The nondurable-good workweek registered a 0.6 hour increase in August. All components of the soft-good sector reported upturns in weekly hours except printing and publishing. The largest gain in weekly hours was found in chemicals and allied products (+1.1 hours). The average workweek for textile mill workers increased 0.6 to 41.2. Aiding this gain was textile finishing, except wool, which saw a significant rise of 2.9 hours, as employers required longer work schedules in view of new contracts.

Throughout the nation, the average factory workweek experienced a 0.5 hour rise with overtime increasing 0.3 of an hour.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS

The manufacturing production worker productivity index rose sharply to 105.5, 2.3 points greater than July's figure of 103.2. A 0.6 hour increase in average weekly hours along with a substantial upturn in production worker employment (+1,900) caused this growth. August's productivity index was 2.1 points greater than the year-ago figure of 107.6.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

August, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.5	103.2	107.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	143.1	138.0	148.5
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	93.1	91.4	94.4
Textile Productivity Index	66.7	65.3	66.8
Apparel Productivity Index	99.6	97.0	105.3

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINE IN AUGUST

Unemployment rates dropped in 40 of South Carolina's 46 counties in August. When compared to year-ago rates, August's jobless rates were lower in 29 counties. Unemployment rates ranged from a high of 11.1% in McCormick County to a low of 3.1% in Beaufort County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 37 counties. Thirty-one of these counties showed an upturn in manufacturing, and 28 counties reported a rise in nonmanufacturing. Twenty-two counties recorded gains in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 44 counties showed an increase in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Teacher Aide	09	None	N/A	16	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Waste Wat. Treat. Opr.	24	None	N/A	13	X		$15,000		X	Spartanburg
Copywriter	29	Editor, Publications	19	16	X		$20,000	X		Greenville
Teacher, Music	12	Rehab. Specialist	08	16	X		$16,000	X		Greenwood
Engin. Asst., Mechan.	99	Mech. Engin. Tech.	30	15	X		$24,960	X		Liberty
Manager, Store	47	None	N/A	12	X		$12,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Electrical Engineer	30	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Florence
Mechanical Engineer	46	Industrial Engin.	18	16	X		$20,000	X		Sumter
Chemical Engineer	99	None	N/A	17	X		$50,000		X	Rock Hill
Computer Programmer	03	None	N/A	15	X		$15,600	X		Lancaster
Management Trainee	24	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Maintenance Engineer	80	None	N/A	14	X		$18,000	X		Spartanburg
Instrument Mechanic	11	None	N/A	12	X		$18,720	X		Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 106,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1345.8	1339.0	1301.1	+ 6.8	+ 44.7
Total Private	1105.1	1099.8	1072.9	+ 5.3	+ 32.2
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	91.0	91.1	87.4	- 0.1	+ 3.6
Heavy Construction Contractors	13.0	13.0	13.1	0.0	- 0.1
Highway and Street Construction	4.3	4.3	4.5	0.0	- 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.3	44.4	42.3	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Electrical Work	9.6	9.6	9.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	362.5	359.1	363.0	+ 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	121.1	119.3	121.2	+ 1.8	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	241.4	239.8	241.8	+ 1.6	- 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.1	57.3	57.0	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	17.1	16.9	16.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Water Transportation	2.7	2.8	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication	12.0	12.2	12.3	- 0.2	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.1	8.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.8	16.9	16.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric Services	11.1	11.2	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	303.3	301.4	289.6	+ 1.9	+ 13.7
Wholesale Trade	57.3	57.3	56.7	0.0	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.3	31.4	30.6	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.5	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	25.9	26.1	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	8.2	7.9	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	- 0.3

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Retail Trade	246.0	244.1	232.9	+ 1.9	+ 13.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.3	0.0	+ 0.9
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.6	27.4	27.6	+ 0.2	0.0
Department Stores	18.8	18.5	18.8	+ 0.3	0.0
Food Stores	41.1	41.0	39.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Grocery Stores	38.5	38.4	37.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	60.5	60.0	58.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Banking	15.4	15.3	15.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.2	15.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.5	8.4	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	12.5	12.4	12.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Life Insurance	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Services	228.9	229.1	215.3	- 0.2	+ 13.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	22.7	22.9	22.2	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Health Services	45.2	44.9	43.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Hospitals	15.4	15.3	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Educational Services	19.8	19.8	18.2	0.0	+ 1.6
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.1	12.2	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Total Government	240.7	239.2	228.2	+ 1.5	+ 12.5
Total Federal Government	40.5	40.6	38.2	- 0.1	+ 2.3
Total State Government	79.1	78.1	72.0	+ 1.0	+ 7.1
State Education	31.1	29.9	27.4	+ 1.2	+ 3.7
Other State Government	48.0	48.2	44.6	- 0.2	+ 3.4
Total Local Government	121.1	120.5	118.0	+ 0.6	+ 3.1
Local Education	63.2	62.3	63.4	+ 0.9	- 0.2
Other Local Government	57.9	58.2	54.6	- 0.3	+ 3.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Manufacturing	362.5	359.1	363.0	+ 3.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	121.1	119.3	121.2	+ 1.8	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	16.0	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	5.1	4.7	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Household Furniture	3.1	3.1	3.6	0.0	- 0.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.1	10.9	10.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 0.1	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	2.9	2.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.6	8.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.5	15.4	15.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	- 0.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.7	28.4	28.8	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.6	1.5	- 0.1	0.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.5	4.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	5.9	5.8	6.3	+ 0.1	- 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	6.6	6.5	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.3	20.4	21.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Appliances	3.1	2.9	3.2	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.8	7.1	7.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.8	2.7	3.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.0	7.8	7.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.6	0.0	- 0.3
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	241.4	239.8	241.8	+ 1.6	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	15.9	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.2	101.3	102.6	+ 0.9	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.5	27.1	28.4	+ 0.4	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.3	29.2	29.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	8.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.7	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.4	7.2	7.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.5	6.9	7.0	- 0.4	- 0.5
Floor Covering Mills	3.5	3.4	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.3	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.4	8.2	8.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	6.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.0	43.7	44.5	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.8	9.1	0.0	- 0.3
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.7	5.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.3	6.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	8.8	8.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	16.0	16.1	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.6	4.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.0	10.0	9.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	31.4	32.3	+ 0.3	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.5	15.7	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.2	20.2	20.4	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.2	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1349.3	1343.1	1304.5	+ 6.2	+ 44.8
Total Private	1087.9	1085.5	1056.5	+ 2.4	+ 31.4
Construction	88.4	88.2	84.9	+ 0.2	+ 3.5
Manufacturing	361.1	360.7	361.6	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	121.0	120.1	121.1	+ 0.9	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.5	15.8	14.9	- 0.3	+ 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.0	10.7	10.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.6	8.0	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.3	15.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.8	28.7	28.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	5.8	5.8	6.3	0.0	- 0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.5	20.8	21.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	240.1	240.6	240.5	- 0.5	- 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.8	15.8	15.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Textile Mill Products	102.1	102.1	102.5	0.0	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.6	27.3	28.5	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.1	29.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.8	8.9	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.5	14.9	14.7	- 0.4	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.4	9.3	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	43.9	44.0	44.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.7	8.8	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.2	15.1	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	9.0	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.9	15.9	15.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing	9.9	9.9	9.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	31.3	32.3	+ 0.4	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.5	15.7	+ 0.2	- 1.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Inudstry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From: Jul. 1986	Net Change From: Aug. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.8	57.1	56.7	- 0.3	+ 0.1
Trucking and Warehousing	16.7	16.7	16.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Communication	12.1	12.2	12.4	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.6	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	295.3	294.4	282.0	+ 0.9	+ 13.3
Wholesale Trade	56.2	56.4	55.6	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	239.1	238.0	226.4	+ 1.1	+ 12.7
General Merchandise Stores	27.7	27.7	27.7	0.0	0.0
Food Stores	40.0	39.9	38.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.1	58.5	57.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.3	12.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Services	225.4	224.8	212.0	+ 0.6	+ 13.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	20.0	19.8	19.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Educational Services	23.5	23.5	21.6	0.0	+ 1.9
Total Government	261.4	257.6	248.0	+ 3.8	+ 13.4
Total Federal Government	40.5	39.5	38.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
Total State Government	84.4	82.1	76.8	+ 2.3	+ 7.6
Total Local Government	136.5	136.0	133.0	+ 0.5	+ 3.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP .
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	COLUMBIA Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	288.5	286.5	283.4	210.4	209.0	207.2
Construction	20.7	20.7	20.7	14.7	13.8	13.2
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.4	10.4	10.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	96.1	95.4	96.9	27.8	27.6	28.0
Durable Goods	29.2	28.7	29.5	13.5	13.4	13.7
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.6	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.0	10.8	11.3	3.1	3.1	2.9
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.1	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.2	4.5	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	5.9	6.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.9	66.7	67.4	14.3	14.2	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.0	30.7	31.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.2	9.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.3	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	2.9	3.0	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.7	9.8	9.7	2.1	2.1	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.7	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.6	5.7	5.6	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.6	4.3	1.7	1.8	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.3	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.3	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.9	8.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.2	4.2	4.4	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.2	8.4	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.4	9.4	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.7	4.7	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	67.4	66.9	64.6	47.0	46.7	45.4
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.7	15.6	12.6	12.7	12.4
Retail Trade	51.7	51.2	49.0	34.4	34.0	33.0
General Merchandise Stores	7.2	7.2	6.6	4.7	4.6	4.4
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.1	11.3	11.2	18.5	18.2	17.2
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	6.0
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	5.0	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	48.1	48.1	46.8	38.5	38.5	37.9
Business Services	-	-	-	10.0	9.9	9.9
Health Services	-	-	-	7.7	7.7	7.2
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.5	3.6	3.3
Total Government	34.3	33.3	32.7	54.8	54.5	55.6
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.1	1.9	8.2	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	10.6	9.9	9.5	30.1	30.0	30.4
Total Local Government	21.7	21.3	21.3	16.5	16.3	17.1

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

August, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Aug. 1986	CHARLESTON Jul. 1986	CHARLESTON Aug. 1985	ROCK HILL Aug. 1986	ROCK HILL Jul. 1986	ROCK HILL Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	180.7	180.3	175.1	43.3	43.4	42.8
Construction	13.9	13.7	13.9	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.1	20.0	20.0	12.3	12.4	11.7
Durable Goods	11.7	11.5	11.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.4	8.5	8.7	10.1	10.2	9.4
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.7	.7	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.3	1.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.5	9.5	9.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	42.9	42.8	42.8	7.9	7.9	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.1	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	34.8	34.7	34.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.6	8.6	8.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.8	36.8	33.1	9.0	9.0	8.9
Total Government	48.8	48.8	47.6	5.4	5.4	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.5	19.5	19.1	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	12.9	13.0	-	-	-
Total Local Government	16.3	16.4	15.5	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Aug. 1986	ANDERSON Jul. 1986	ANDERSON Aug. 1985	FLORENCE Aug. 1986	FLORENCE Jul. 1986	FLORENCE Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.7	47.6	47.6	46.8	46.8	46.2
Construction	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.2
Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	19.8	13.3	13.1	13.1
Durable Goods	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.6	14.6	14.5	9.0	8.8	8.8
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9
Services	5.6	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
Total Government	7.5	7.5	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.3

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
August, 1986

Industry	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Net Change From Jul. 1986	Net Change From Aug. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	611.7	608.5	591.0	+ 3.2	+ 20.7
Total Private	479.7	477.6	464.8	+ 2.1	+ 14.9
Construction	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Manufacturing	147.2	145.7	147.5	+ 1.5	- 0.3
Durable Goods	38.4	37.5	38.5	+ 0.9	- 0.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.7	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.9	8.0	- 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.5	12.1	12.5	+ 0.4	0.0
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	108.8	108.2	109.0	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	4.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	44.0	43.3	43.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.8	11.7	12.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.9	12.8	12.9	+ 0.1	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.4	5.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.9	37.1	37.7	- 0.2	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.9	8.0	8.2	- 0.1	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.4	13.2	0.0	- 0.8
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.1	8.1	8.3	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.0	6.9	7.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.8	12.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Communication	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	146.1	145.0	139.5	+ 1.1	+ 6.6
Wholesale Trade	13.9	13.8	13.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.0	6.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	132.2	131.2	125.8	+ 1.0	+ 6.4
General Merchandise Stores	20.7	20.6	20.7	+ 0.1	0.0
Food Stores	18.8	18.8	18.3	0.0	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	37.1	37.1	36.1	0.0	+ 1.0
Banking	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Services	128.8	129.2	121.4	- 0.4	+ 7.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.1	15.2	14.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Health Services	37.2	37.2	36.2	0.0	+ 1.0
Hospitals	12.9	12.9	12.5	0.0	+ 0.4
Educational Services	12.0	12.0	11.0	0.0	+ 1.0
Total Government	132.0	130.9	126.2	+ 1.1	+ 5.8
Total Federal Government	12.4	12.4	11.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Total State Government	43.3	42.7	39.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
State Education	15.0	14.3	13.2	+ 0.7	+ 1.8
Other State Government	28.3	28.4	26.3	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Total Local Government	76.3	75.8	74.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Local Education	47.4	46.7	47.6	+ 0.7	- 0.2
Other Local Government	28.9	29.1	27.3	- 0.2	+ 1.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
MANUFACTURING	282.5	280.6	283.7	328.39	321.98	311.66	41.1	40.5	40.9	7.99	7.95	7.62
DURABLE GOODS	93.5	92.4	93.6	337.81	330.48	331.75	41.5	40.7	42.1	8.14	8.12	7.88
Lumber and Wood Products	12.9	13.0	12.3	295.39	302.32	310.17	40.8	41.7	42.9	7.24	7.25	7.23
Furniture and Fixtures	3.7	3.6	4.0	287.29	274.79	285.38	41.1	39.2	41.6	6.99	7.01	6.86
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.6	8.5	8.4	394.22	388.80	385.42	43.9	43.2	43.6	8.98	9.00	8.84
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.2	12.3	321.20	318.38	316.16	40.2	39.6	40.9	7.99	8.04	7.73
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.5	20.3	20.4	360.40	348.53	351.12	42.3	41.2	41.9	8.52	8.46	8.38
Special Industry Machinery	3.8	3.8	4.1	355.78	332.42	313.59	43.6	41.5	41.1	8.16	8.01	7.63
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.3	15.6	16.4	294.67	283.53	280.80	40.2	39.0	40.0	7.33	7.27	7.02
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.5	4.7	306.94	290.49	316.24	39.1	37.1	40.7	7.85	7.83	7.77
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.0	188.2	190.1	323.52	316.76	302.19	40.9	40.3	40.4	7.91	7.86	7.48
Food and Kindred Products	10.3	10.4	9.9	284.62	284.17	266.99	40.2	39.8	40.7	7.08	7.14	6.56
Textile Mill Products	89.5	88.9	90.0	301.58	294.76	289.68	41.2	40.6	40.8	7.32	7.26	7.10
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.0	24.7	25.8	306.91	299.62	299.01	41.7	41.1	41.3	7.36	7.29	7.24
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.4	26.2	26.3	304.36	299.38	287.16	40.1	39.6	39.5	7.59	7.56	7.27
Knitting Mills	8.0	7.9	7.3	267.63	269.28	281.15	39.3	39.6	41.9	6.81	6.80	6.71
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.7	11.9	11.9	322.83	292.78	300.03	42.2	39.3	40.6	7.65	7.45	7.39
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	3.0	312.99	315.23	326.04	41.9	42.2	44.0	7.47	7.47	7.41
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.3	8.3	281.01	290.34	266.88	43.5	44.6	41.7	6.46	6.51	6.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	36.7	36.6	37.2	200.49	191.29	185.38	37.9	37.0	37.3	5.29	5.17	4.97
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.1	8.3	191.40	180.31	183.22	37.9	36.5	38.9	5.05	4.94	4.71
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.7	11.7	12.4	170.29	168.86	164.42	35.7	35.7	35.9	4.77	4.73	4.58
Paper and Allied Products	11.4	11.5	11.0	537.74	533.37	505.21	44.7	44.3	44.2	12.03	12.04	11.43
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.5	5.5	300.03	303.85	287.25	36.5	37.1	37.5	8.22	8.19	7.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.4	19.3	20.0	507.18	491.23	482.08	42.8	41.7	42.7	11.85	11.78	11.29

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES FOR COLUMBIA AND GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
August, 1986

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.8	19.8	20.1	319.12	308.87	308.97	40.6	39.7	40.6	7.86	7.78	7.61
Durable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.4	294.92	290.80	292.90	40.4	40.0	40.4	7.30	7.27	7.25
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	288.86	265.56	345.75	40.8	38.1	46.1	7.08	6.97	7.50
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	341.48	320.00	290.88	41.9	39.9	36.0	8.15	8.02	8.08
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.6	10.7	340.68	324.26	323.14	40.8	39.4	40.8	8.35	8.23	7.92
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.7	278.39	277.03	269.43	39.1	38.8	38.6	7.12	7.14	6.98
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	182.47	175.31	181.40	37.7	37.3	36.5	4.84	4.70	4.97

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. 1986	Jul. 1986	Aug. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.5	72.0	73.4	322.14	313.43	304.06	41.3	40.6	41.2	7.80	7.72	7.38
Durable Goods	21.3	20.8	21.4	333.66	325.19	324.43	41.5	40.7	41.7	8.04	7.99	7.78
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.8	7.5	7.8	370.20	359.97	348.55	43.4	42.2	42.3	8.53	8.53	8.24
Nondurable Goods	51.2	51.2	52.0	317.24	308.97	295.61	41.2	40.6	41.0	7.70	7.61	7.21
Textile Mill Products	27.1	27.0	27.7	303.05	295.08	286.94	41.4	40.7	40.7	7.32	7.25	7.05
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	9.1	303.14	292.07	276.51	40.8	39.9	39.0	7.43	7.32	7.09
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.3	9.5	312.60	306.71	285.11	42.3	41.9	40.1	7.39	7.32	7.11
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.4	239.04	244.04	303.75	36.0	36.1	45.0	6.64	6.76	6.75
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.5	2.4	2.4	318.20	288.40	286.57	43.0	40.0	42.9	7.40	7.21	6.68
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.7	7.8	7.8	185.06	182.03	190.15	36.5	36.7	41.7	5.07	4.96	4.56
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.6	1.6	1.7	133.72	133.23	164.16	32.3	33.9	38.0	4.14	3.93	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.8	423.29	394.76	387.58	42.8	40.2	41.9	9.89	9.82	9.25

IMPORTANT NOTE: DISCONTINUANCE OF DATA SERIES
Nationally, data being collected under the Current Employment Statistics Program for 75 metropolitan statistical areas is being eliminated because of budget reductions under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. In South Carolina, statistics on hours worked, and hourly earnings for one MSA are being discontinued immediately. The area to be eliminated is Charleston MSA. Charleston was selected because it had the least amount of manufacturing among the three large metropolitan statistical areas in the state. If and when funds are reinstated, these data series will be produced once again.

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
August, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,520	6,480	6,240	3,400	3,370	3,530	3,120	3,110	2,710
AIKEN---------	43,350	43,350	41,240	18,580	18,670	18,800	24,770	24,680	22,440
ALLENDALE-----	2,760	2,750	2,790	1,090	1,100	1,270	1,670	1,650	1,520
ANDERSON------	47,700	47,600	47,600	19,400	19,300	19,800	28,300	28,300	27,800
BAMBERG-------	4,560	4,540	4,160	1,530	1,530	1,390	3,030	3,010	2,770
BARNWELL------	8,180	8,110	7,640	3,450	3,400	3,320	4,730	4,710	4,320
BEAUFORT------	35,880	35,650	30,360	1,320	1,300	1,320	34,560	34,350	29,040
BERKELEY------	21,900	21,800	21,600	5,800	5,800	5,700	16,100	16,000	15,900
CALHOUN-------	3,650	3,640	3,500	2,090	2,080	2,090	1,560	1,560	1,410
CHARLESTON----	142,800	142,500	138,200	10,000	9,900	9,900	132,800	132,600	128,300
CHEROKEE------	16,280	15,950	15,800	8,390	8,050	8,540	7,890	7,900	7,260
CHESTER-------	11,500	11,380	11,000	5,630	5,540	5,660	5,870	5,840	5,340
CHESTERFIELD--	13,500	13,450	12,130	7,450	7,390	6,940	6,050	6,060	5,190
CLARENDON-----	6,640	6,570	6,070	1,580	1,520	1,500	5,060	5,050	4,570
COLLETON------	9,710	9,810	8,690	2,530	2,540	2,580	7,180	7,270	6,110
DARLINGTON----	19,620	19,440	18,130	7,110	7,000	6,630	12,510	12,440	11,500
DILLON--------	8,900	8,860	8,630	3,550	3,530	3,530	5,350	5,330	5,100
DORCHESTER----	16,000	16,000	15,300	4,300	4,300	4,400	11,700	11,700	10,900
EDGEFIELD-----	4,230	4,170	4,280	1,940	1,880	1,930	2,290	2,290	2,350
FAIRFIELD-----	6,970	6,940	6,470	2,450	2,430	2,450	4,520	4,510	4,020
FLORENCE------	46,800	46,800	46,300	13,300	13,100	13,100	33,500	33,700	33,200
GEORGETOWN----	15,720	15,640	14,560	4,650	4,610	4,330	11,070	11,030	10,230
GREENVILLE----	165,500	164,500	161,600	48,600	48,200	48,600	116,900	116,300	113,000
GREENWOOD-----	26,500	26,280	25,150	10,180	10,670	10,920	15,680	15,610	14,230
HAMPTON-------	4,660	4,590	4,630	1,780	1,730	1,770	2,880	2,860	2,860
HORRY---------	59,760	58,960	57,880	5,550	4,850	5,640	54,120	54,110	52,240
JASPER--------	3,280	3,260	3,110	210	210	210	3,070	3,050	2,900
KERSHAW-------	14,660	14,560	14,100	6,480	6,430	6,680	8,180	8,130	7,420
LANCASTER-----	17,990	17,900	17,370	9,060	8,990	9,560	8,930	8,910	7,810
LAURENS-------	17,480	17,500	16,750	7,690	7,740	7,810	9,790	9,760	8,940
LEE-----------	3,350	3,350	3,070	1,040	1,060	1,030	2,310	2,290	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	46,700	46,400	44,800	13,300	13,200	13,400	33,400	33,200	31,400
McCORMICK-----	1,850	1,820	1,770	800	800	800	1,050	1,020	970
MARION--------	11,930	11,850	11,080	5,710	5,610	5,440	6,220	6,240	5,640
MARLBORO------	8,630	8,420	8,300	4,110	3,910	4,050	4,520	4,510	4,250
NEWBERRY------	10,810	10,830	10,470	4,810	4,800	5,080	6,000	6,030	5,390
OCONEE--------	22,100	22,070	20,550	10,030	9,870	9,650	12,070	12,200	10,900
ORANGEBURG----	26,950	27,160	25,460	8,680	8,910	8,470	18,270	18,250	16,990
PICKENS-------	30,900	30,500	30,000	11,600	11,500	11,500	19,300	19,000	18,500
RICHLAND------	163,700	162,600	162,400	14,500	14,400	14,600	149,200	148,200	147,800
SALUDA--------	3,180	3,110	3,040	1,120	1,050	1,190	2,060	2,060	1,850
SPARTANBURG---	92,100	91,500	91,800	35,900	35,700	36,800	56,200	55,800	55,000
SUMTER--------	29,990	29,860	28,830	8,450	8,370	8,890	21,540	21,490	19,940
UNION---------	10,170	10,140	9,820	5,550	5,520	5,700	4,620	4,620	4,120
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,280	10,200	9,590	3,880	3,820	3,780	6,400	6,380	5,810
YORK----------	43,300	43,400	42,800	12,300	12,400	11,700	31,000	31,000	31,100

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
August, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,940	11,120	10,930	1,090	1,410	1,330	10.0	12.7	12.2
AIKEN---------	55,420	54,050	54,540	3,220	3,150	4,030	5.8	5.8	7.4
ALLENDALE-----	4,640	4,650	4,740	430	500	420	9.3	10.8	8.9
ANDERSON------	68,640	68,570	67,520	4,550	5,670	5,950	6.6	8.3	8.8
BAMBERG-------	7,480	7,480	7,260	690	870	1,000	9.3	11.6	13.8
BARNWELL------	10,220	10,170	10,130	770	910	1,170	7.5	8.9	11.5
BEAUFORT------	41,400	40,200	35,540	1,300	1,380	1,030	3.1	3.4	2.9
BERKELEY------	54,120	53,230	50,390	2,430	2,750	2,170	4.5	5.2	4.3
CALHOUN-------	5,280	5,210	5,130	490	500	470	9.3	9.6	9.2
CHARLESTON----	139,070	136,510	129,020	6,760	7,300	5,610	4.9	5.3	4.3
CHEROKEE------	22,180	21,780	21,930	1,370	1,660	1,480	6.2	7.6	6.7
CHESTER-------	14,360	14,120	14,490	1,230	1,290	1,710	8.6	9.1	11.8
CHESTERFIELD--	21,370	21,330	20,050	1,380	1,690	1,770	6.5	7.9	8.8
CLARENDON-----	13,150	13,110	12,280	1,350	1,580	1,280	10.3	12.1	10.4
COLLETON------	18,830	18,860	16,460	1,350	1,470	1,260	7.2	7.8	7.7
DARLINGTON----	28,680	28,530	27,590	2,560	2,930	3,050	8.9	10.3	11.1
DILLON--------	14,940	14,830	14,970	1,180	1,310	1,480	7.9	8.8	9.9
DORCHESTER----	33,910	33,310	31,680	1,430	1,590	1,380	4.2	4.8	4.4
EDGEFIELD-----	7,320	7,040	7,420	490	400	440	6.7	5.7	5.9
FAIRFIELD-----	9,950	9,800	9,370	800	820	750	8.0	8.4	8.0
FLORENCE------	56,410	55,820	53,960	4,030	4,410	4,350	7.1	7.9	8.1
GEORGETOWN----	21,640	21,590	20,610	1,730	1,940	1,900	8.0	9.0	9.2
GREENVILLE----	164,660	160,590	156,510	7,780	7,570	8,770	4.7	4.7	5.6
GREENWOOD-----	28,550	28,320	28,610	2,530	2,780	3,580	8.9	9.8	12.5
HAMPTON-------	6,890	6,830	6,980	570	670	640	8.3	9.8	9.2
HORRY---------	71,920	70,600	71,530	3,830	4,220	4,570	5.3	6.0	6.4
JASPER--------	6,310	6,230	6,010	410	410	350	6.5	6.6	5.8
KERSHAW-------	18,600	18,180	18,000	1,530	1,390	1,350	8.2	7.6	7.5
LANCASTER-----	26,160	26,390	25,980	2,050	2,640	2,320	7.8	10.0	8.9
LAURENS-------	22,580	22,780	22,150	1,830	2,130	1,960	8.1	9.4	8.8
LEE-----------	8,960	8,840	8,460	690	730	630	7.7	8.3	7.4
LEXINGTON-----	80,530	79,570	76,010	2,900	3,390	2,470	3.6	4.3	3.2
McCORMICK-----	2,870	2,840	2,910	320	350	440	11.1	12.3	15.1
MARION--------	15,390	15,670	14,830	1,510	2,020	1,720	9.8	12.9	11.6
MARLBORO------	13,020	12,810	13,170	1,390	1,580	1,850	10.7	12.3	14.0
NEWBERRY------	15,030	14,860	14,550	1,050	1,010	890	7.0	6.8	6.1
OCONEE--------	28,390	28,470	26,670	2,000	2,350	1,790	7.0	8.3	6.7
ORANGEBURG----	39,480	39,110	37,950	4,070	3,850	3,820	10.3	9.8	10.1
PICKENS-------	46,120	47,390	44,070	2,190	4,540	2,700	4.7	9.6	6.1
RICHLAND------	146,980	144,640	138,810	5,740	6,040	5,030	3.9	4.2	3.6
SALUDA--------	7,770	7,670	7,600	450	590	460	5.8	7.7	6.1
SPARTANBURG---	114,170	112,550	109,190	5,670	6,720	7,010	5.0	6.0	6.4
SUMTER--------	36,510	36,470	35,130	2,980	3,430	2,460	8.2	9.4	7.0
UNION---------	14,740	14,600	14,460	1,340	1,390	1,310	9.1	9.5	9.1
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,230	16,990	16,480	1,290	1,450	1,340	7.5	8.5	8.1
YORK----------	69,380	68,310	66,400	3,430	3,920	4,520	4.9	5.7	6.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
August, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985	AUG. 1986	JUL. 1986	AUG. 1985
ANDERSON	13,300	13,350	13,170	12,160	11,930	11,680	1,140	1,420	1,490	8.6	10.6	11.3
CHARLESTON	37,210	36,520	34,520	35,450	34,620	33,060	1,760	1,900	1,460	4.7	5.2	4.2
COLUMBIA	48,030	47,290	45,330	45,790	44,930	43,370	2,240	2,360	1,960	4.7	5.0	4.3
FLORENCE	15,530	15,360	14,850	14,480	14,210	13,720	1,050	1,150	1,130	6.8	7.5	7.6
GREENVILLE	32,020	31,230	30,490	30,210	29,470	28,450	1,810	1,760	2,040	5.7	5.6	6.7
GREENWOOD	10,230	10,150	10,250	9,350	9,180	9,000	880	970	1,250	8.6	9.6	12.2
MYRTLE BEACH	13,030	12,770	12,920	12,540	12,230	12,340	490	540	580	3.8	4.2	4.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,310	21,950	20,640	20,670	20,180	19,280	1,640	1,770	1,360	7.4	8.1	6.6
ROCK HILL	22,110	21,810	21,240	20,810	20,320	19,530	1,300	1,490	1,710	5.9	6.8	8.1
SPARTANBURG	23,350	23,070	22,400	21,960	21,420	20,680	1,390	1,650	1,720	6.0	7.2	7.7
SUMTER	11,080	11,070	10,660	10,150	10,000	9,890	930	1,070	770	8.4	9.7	7.2

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Trina Simons, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Helen Smith, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Ted Gladden.